FIVE CENTS

The Suffragist

WEEKLY ORGAN OF THE
CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

JULY 3, 1915

Deputation of South Carolina Women to Representative R. S. Whaley on Behalf of a United States Constitutional Amendment Enfranchising Women

Vol. III JULY 3, 1915 No. 27

The Suffragist

Weekly Organ of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage

1420 F Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

Art Editor . . . . MRS. NINA E. ALLENDER
Chairman Circulation Department, MRS. W. T. BURCH

Subscription Price:

Domestic.....$1.00
Foreign.....$1.50
Single Copies.....5 *cents*

Checks, drafts and postoffice orders should be made payable to The Treasurer of the Congressional Union
National Capital Press, Inc., Washington

Entered as second-class matter, Nov. 14, 1913, at the Post-Office at Washington D. C., under act of March 3, 1879

Notes of the Week

Maryland's Prairie Schooner a Success

THE prairie schooner expedition to the home of Margaret Brent, the first woman to ask for the vote in the United States, was organized by the Just Government League of Maryland to make a thousand mile journey through the country counties of the State of Maryland. They left Baltimore on the 31st of May and arrived in Washington on June 23. An open-air rally was held in the Capitol, in which the College Equal Suffrage League of the District participated. Miss Lola C. Trax, the organizer of the expedition, spoke of the enthusiasm with which the caravan was greeted in the country districts.

The pilgrims received the freedom of the villages in every instance, and court houses and town halls were freely turned over to them to hold their meetings. The party has gone on its way, with the intention of visiting every county in Maryland.

Hold Large Rallies for Liberty Bell

CHEERED on its way by enthusiastic crowds, the Pennsylvania Women's Liberty Bell is well launched on its state-wide tour. Although the ceremonies accompanying the start of the Bell's tour occupied less than an hour, they attracted one of the largest crowds ever assembled in Sayre, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Catherine Wentworth Ruschenberger, who donated the Bell, made an official presentation speech in starting it on its 5,000-mile tour of the state. For months the state has heard of the New Justice Bell, cast in the likeness of the old bell which rang out the nation's freedom in 1776. The Bell will be in Pittsburgh for the Fourth of July.

Yale Gives Woman Honorary Degree

CATHERINE BEMENT DAVIS, Commissioner of Correction in New York City, is among those who received an honorary degree from Yale University. To bestow university honors upon women in recognition of their public services is becoming a frequent practice. When we remember that only a century ago every college and university in the country was rigorously closed against women, we realize that "the world do move," and that in regard to the emancipation of women it is moving rapidly.

Woman Invents Anti-Asphyxiation Mask

ITALY is indebted to a woman, Signora Blanca Bardoll of Bologna, for the invention of a gauze mask to neutralize the effect of asphyxiating gases. It has met with the approval of Senator Giacomo Ciamician, professor of chemistry in the University of Bologna, and has been presented by him to the military authorities. The women of Bologna are already making great numbers of these gauze masks for the Italian army.

"Most Powerful Woman in Germany" Writes Cook Book

WHEN the war had fairly started, and it was evident that the British had planned to starve out Germany, one of the first acts of the German Government was to take steps towards the conservation of the food supply. Frau Hedwig Heyl, known as the "most powerful woman in Germany," was called into conference; the result was the planning of five separate cook books, one for each section of Germany. Each book gives recipes for using the products grown in that particular section of Germany. Even a recipe for making horse flesh palatable is given.

Women Make Big Guns

THAT women are just as expert in the manufacture of arms, munitions, and military automobiles as men, is being proved today throughout France, where they are working in the mills to supply the enormous demands of the army. In many of the plants the majority of the workers are women and they are operating the heaviest and most complicated machines with the same speed and efficiency as any of the men employees.

At the DeDion-Bouton works, at Peuteau, for example, women are operating Brown and Sharpe universal milling machines and Gleason-Gear cutters, both highly-specialized types of American machines of a sort which are ordinarily entrusted only to men. One woman at these works is actually attending to four milling machines. In running rifling machines it is found that women are doing the work with as much skill as men; it has been found possible to put women in charge of the automatic turning machines. These latter tools require expert adjusting and keep the operator on the jump when the machines are worked full capacity. In Germany it is claimed that half a million women are making ammunition.

English Women Study Agriculture

AT HARPER ADAM'S COLLEGE, England, there are now thirty-one women training for agriculture. A report on the work of these women is favorable; and other colleges for the training of women for this service as an adjunct of war service are to be begun. The class is taught dairying, poultry-keeping, horticulture, stock feeding and tending, and general farm work. The women show enthusiasm, energy, and capacity for work.

New Office Created for Women in England

AT a meeting of the National Union of Women Workers held at Mansion House, London, on June 10, it was announced that there were now 2,014 women patrols in England, and several hundred in Scotland.

It is the duty of these women, who are filling a new office in England, to furnish protection to the women and girls suffering from the unusual conditions brought on by the war.

Compulsory Registration for Women To Be New War Law of England

A LABOR bill has been introduced in the House of Commons, proposing the compulsory registration of working people between fifteen and sixty-five years of age, giving their age, present occupation, and ability for war service outside of their regular work. The measure applies to women as well as men.

While there is no suggestion of compulsory labor in this bill, it would supply data for the government if they undertook such a policy later.

The acknowledgment of the value of women's service to the nation, and the refusal to grant their claim to citizenship, is a triumph of masculine logic.

Forced Labor in England

THE *Woman's Dreadnought* (June 2) says: "We have already travelled far upon the road to forced labour, for strikers and workers who do not work all the hours expected are now fined by the Court for breach of contract, and punished under the Defense of the Realm Act.

"At the same time sweating by government contractors is unchecked, and magistrates refuse to convict employers who work their people grossly excessive hours."

The laws apply to women as to men. To what a state of servitude are women reduced, compelled to work, no matter how low the wage, by a government they have no means of controlling!

Women and War

WE QUOTE again from the *Woman's Dreadnought*: "The Registrar General's returns reveal the terrible fact that for the past thirteen weeks two hundred children a week have been dying in London in excess of the numbers last year. . . .

"The increased infant mortality is general throughout the country. It is largely due to the high prices which are bringing distress to countless thousands."

Far away from the scene of war women feel swiftly and keenly the havoc it causes.

It is contrary to reason that they should have no voice in saying whether there should be war or peace.

Lecturing Women

ANOTHER note from the same paper: "The continued increase in the price of food, the extortionate profits made by millers, meat importers and provision firms generally have called forth little protest in the columns of the press. For the most part, the people are instructed not to eat so much, and women are earnestly implored to consider the lentil as an article of diet, and to remember that nutriment can be extracted from potato skins."

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SOUTH CAROLINA CONGRESSMAN RECEIVES SUFFRAGE DEPUTATION

FOR the first time in the history of the state, South Carolina women have sought a conference with their United States Representative to ask his support of woman suffrage by federal amendment.

A deputation waited upon the Honorable R. S. Whaley, United States Representative from the First Congressional District of South Carolina. It was led by Miss Susan P. Frost, president of the Charleston League of the South Carolina Woman Suffrage Association.

The interview took place at the home of Miss Frost, No. 4 Logan Street, where Mr. Whaley kindly went at the invitation of Miss Frost to meet the suffrage delegation.

A petition asking Mr. Whaley to support the federal amendment at the coming session of Congress was presented to Mr. Whaley. It was signed by some of the most influential women in Charleston, among them being Miss Susan P. Frost, president of the Charleston Equal Suffrage League; Mrs. Edward Rutledge, Mrs. G. H. Jurs, treasurer of the Equal Suffrage League; Miss Elizabeth M. Miles, Mrs. W. S. Allan, Miss Coralie Grimke, Miss Sadie Cunningham, Miss Carrie T. Pollitzer, Mrs. Miriam Scott Dillon, Mrs. Margaret Waring Harvey, Miss Mary P. Frost, Miss Anita L. Pollitzer, Miss Isabelle B. Edwards, Miss S. A. Ottolengui, Miss Annie C. Grimke, Miss Mabel Pollitzer, Mrs. John E. Gibbs, Miss Mary Glennie, Miss Elizabeth Klinck, president of the South Carolina Kindergarten Association; Mrs. G. E. Gibbon, president of the Charleston Federation of Women's Clubs; Miss A. H. Willis, president of the Kelly Kindergarten Association; Mrs. Julius M. Visanska, chairman of the Conservation Department of the State Federation of Women's Clubs; Miss Laura M. Bragg, curator of the Charleston Museum; Mrs. Robert G. Thomas, chairman of the Educational Committee of the Equal Suffrage League; Miss Marion Small, member of the State Legislative Committee of the Equal Suffrage League; Mr. A. W. Litschgi, Miss J. C. Conner, Mr. Wilson G. Harvey, Mr. Henry P. Laurey, Mrs. J. E. Shepardson, Mrs. C. C. Grimke, Miss Rebecca M. Frost, and Miss Gertrude Hanckle.

"We have asked for this conference," said Miss Frost in presenting the petition, "because we have heard that our Representatives in Washington have repeatedly stated, in public, on the floor of Congress, that South Carolina women do not want the ballot.

"We desired an opportunity to let you know that our Representatives have never asked us our wishes in the matter, and were not therefore prepared to speak for us in the national councils.

"But the suffrage movement in the South has advanced by such amazing strides that perhaps our Congressmen are not entirely to blame for not being in touch with the movement in the South.

"It is for this reason, Mr. Whaley, that we wished an opportunity to present the real facts, so that when you next take your seat in Congress you will be in a position to represent correctly and sincerely the women of your constituency as well as the men.

"It is not the purpose of this meeting to embarrass or 'corner' our Representative, or even to ask him, at this time, to put himself on record one way or the other.

"We come to tell you that we, as women of your district, paying our share of the taxes from which you are paid, firmly believing that the right of women to political freedom is equal to that of men, and representing not ourselves alone, but a very large body of the state's most intelligent and progressive women, do earnestly desire the use of the ballot, and are convinced with our whole mind and heart that the state needs our ballots and the national government our voice.

"We have, therefore, prepared this petition, asking that you give your support to the Susan B. Anthony amendment in the next session of Congress."

Mr. Whaley replied that as it was now vacation time, and Congress was not in session, and as he was, therefore, acting unofficially, as it were, he did not care to be quoted. "When a sufficient number of women demand the ballot," said Mr. Whaley, "they can get it." He promised to do his best to correct the impression that there were no woman suffragists in South Carolina, and declared he would tell the people, when opportunity presented, that there were hundreds of ardent suffragists in the state. Their petition, he said, he would endeavor to have printed in the *Congressional Record*.

The fact that Mr. Whaley did not wish to be quoted was felt by the members of the deputation to be a hopeful sign.

The deputation to Mr. Whaley came at the close of a week's campaign carried on by Miss Susan P. Frost, president of the Charleston Equal Suffrage League, and Miss Elsie Hill, member of the Executive Committee of the Congressional Union and daughter of Congressman E. J. Hill, of Norwalk, Connecticut. During the past week Miss Hill has held open-air meetings every noon and evening; and has spoken at the offices of the suffrage association, 586 King Street, in the afternoons. These meetings were the first to be given in the open air in advocacy of woman suffrage, and have secured splendid publicity for Miss Hill's arguments.

"Charleston has the reputation," Miss Frost writes, "of being, I think, the most conservative city in the whole of the United States, and when Miss Hill started her talks I heard dim rumblings . . . that we were 'lowering our cause' by such methods. Looking back at the week's work . . . I can frankly say that, far from lowering our cause, we have . . . shown a depth and breadth and dignity to the movement that, I think, few men have as yet realized we possessed. We have shown that the greatness and dignity of the movement for which we stand is such that a woman of gentle birth can come down on the street corners of Charleston, not before a picked audience, roped off from any possible roughness or rudeness of the street, but before the average passers-by, . . . can break through the course of public sentiment in the most conservative city in the country, and . . . can very noticeably and, I believe, radically change and mould the sentiment in this community in the attitude toward the cause which she is advancing."

Organizing Support for the Susan B. Anthony Amendment

IN SOUTH CAROLINA the Convention of the Congressional Union will take place in Charleston on Friday and Saturday, October 1 and 2. It will be organized by Miss Susan P. Frost, President of the Charleston Equal Suffrage League, and by Miss Elizabeth M. Miles, press chairman.

The headquarters of the Convention will be No. 4 Logan Street, the home of Miss Frost. On Friday, October 1, the Convention will open with a meeting at five o'clock. There the members and friends of the Congressional Union will consider the history and procedure of federal work for woman suffrage. In the evening a reception will be held at the home of Miss Frost, where several hundred guests will be present. Next morning at eleven o'clock there will be a business session to adopt a constitution for South Carolina and elect state officers. A garden party on Saturday afternoon will complete the program.

Miss Alice Paul, Chairman of the Congressional Union, and Mrs. Donald R. Hooker, President of the Just Government League of Maryland, will attend the sessions and speak on the policy and program of the Union.

"There is a warm sentiment in South Carolina," said Miss Frost, "in favor of the Susan B. Anthony amendment. South Carolina does not wish to be isolated from the women of the rest of the nation. Suffrage has made great gains all over the country and we are anxious to make use of this strength for the advancement of the movement in our own state. Southern women are no different from women elsewhere. We are all working for a common cause."

ARRANGEMENTS for a Convention in Wisconsin are being made by Miss Alice Paul who arrived last Tuesday, June 29, at Kenosha, where she is the guest of Miss Harriet F. Bain.

MRS. FLORENCE KELLEY, of New York, will arrive in Maine on July 1, and will promptly set about organizing the Maine Convention of the Congressional Union. Mrs. Kelley's address in Maine will be at Naskeag, Hancock County.

THE date of the Oregon Convention of the Congressional Union has been definitely settled for September 7 and 8, and will be organized in Portland by Miss Virginia Arnold.

MISS MARGARET FAY WHITTEMORE has returned to her native state of Michigan, and will there organize a Convention of the Congressional Union.

Miss Whittemore has for four months been in charge of the Congressional Union booth at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, where she has done brilliant work in organizing meetings and demonstrations, and building up a solid basis of support for the work of the Union in California.

Mrs. Florence Kelley writes on returning from the West, "Miss Whittemore's work was admirable beyond anything I have ever seen in any exposition. I am sure she will do wonders with Michigan, too."

More than $2,000 already has been subscribed to the work of the Congressional Union in Michigan.

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The Susan B. Anthony Amendment

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE.—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Drafted

In its present form, by Susan B. Anthony in 1875.

First Introduced

Into Congress, January 10, 1878, by Hon. A. A. Sargent, in the U. S. Senate.

Reported from Committee,

In the Senate,

1878, Adverse majority.
1879, Favorable minority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1892, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Adverse majority.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.

In the House,

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.

Voted Upon

In the Senate,

January 25, 1887. Yeas 16, nays 34. Absent 26, (of whom 4 were announced as for, and 2 against).

March 19, 1914. Yeas 35, nays 34, failing by 11 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

In the House,

January 12, 1915. Yeas 174, nays 204 failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

The Federal Suffrage Amendment in Texas

AT a Convention of the Texas Woman Suffrage Association held recently in Galveston, Miss Annette Finnegan, President, said at the close of a masterly report recounting the great advance in the suffrage movement in her state during the past year:

". . . Shall we also try to secure enfranchisement by federal amendment? I earnestly recommend that we do. Let us try to secure pledges from candidates for Congress that they will vote for a woman suffrage amendment. We have not pressed federal action heretofore, because we wished to give the men of our own state the opportunity of granting the ballot to us. The Democratic Party through its leaders at Washington proclaimed the suffrage question one for the states to settle. But although we pleaded earnestly with the members of our legislature to submit the question, they refused.

"Since the legislature makes it so difficult, why should we not turn to Congress to seek justice for the women of this state and of the entire United States? The Democratic Party cannot longer hide behind the doctrine of states' rights. We believe in states' rights, but we believe first in human rights. The question of the right of women to representation in government is more fundamental than that of states' rights."

Mixed Cases

CONGRESSMAN A. J. MONTAGUE, of Richmond, Virginia, said after receiving a deputation of the Virginia members of the Congressional Union, "in view of the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court in construing the fifteenth amendment, there is all the more reason why the people of the South should retain to their several states the sole right to prescribe the qualification for suffrage."

It is hard to understand how a man of Mr. Montague's training can seriously believe that the decision of the Supreme Court forbidding the state government to discriminate in favor of the illiterate white man as against the illiterate negro man can be a reason against the enfranchisement of all women.

A Grandfather Clause in the state election laws is not by any means necessary for the maintenance of white supremacy in the south. The only two states in the Union, Mississippi and South Carolina, where there are more negroes than white people, have no Grandfather Clause at all. Mississippi has a heavy educational qualification; South Carolina both an educational and property qualification.

A federal suffrage amendment would merely mean that women who are able to pass the tests required by their state should not be disfranchised merely because they are women.

A Year of War

DATING the European war from the assassination of Arch-Duke Ferdinand, June 28, 1915 closed the first year of the great European war.

Most Americans, whatever their views on the dignity of armed resistance in great national emergencies and the necessity for national military strength, are united in the belief that the present European war had its source only in commercial ambition, and has up to the present resulted in nothing but ruin and human suffering.

It is now beyond dispute that the miseries of war affect women quite as quickly and as deeply as they affect men.

The confident old assertion that women are protected by men in time of war has, it is to be hoped, passed from the face of the earth forever.

The sufferings of women near the scene of battle are too dreadful to be fully revealed; and at home women are involved in the commercial distress that war inevitably brings with it.

The work of men at the front has to be carried on by women; and it is always carried on at the lowest possible wage for which the services of women can be secured.

The price of food rises; and in all the industries not directly affected by the war, the wages remain stationary or are even inclined to fall.

Sources of public and private charity dwindle, and an enormous waste of child life goes on in great cities far removed from any danger of actual warfare.

Every human life lost in war or at home affects the happiness of women.

No one denies these things; no one questions the right of women to say whether the country shall involve them in these sufferings; yet their plea to share in national councils is obstinately denied.

It is obstinately denied by governments which still appeal to women to support them in the prosecution of war.

It is extraordinary how governments responsible only to men can directly exploit women in their employ, can refuse without conscience to consider the plea of women for self-government—refuse it, as the English Government has done, dishonestly and brutally;—and still beg the help of women in the national emergency which they have caused.

To women the war has one great lesson to teach, that if they are to be integral parts of the nation, able to serve it in a spirit of self-respect, they must obtain the right of self-government.

Otherwise their greatest services to their country are humiliating—binding upon them the chains of helplessness, and encouraging their government in an attitude of injustice to them more disgraceful to the nation's good name than unnumbered military defeats.

PROGRESS OF NATIONAL WORK IN CONNECTICUT

Senator McLean Receives Deputation

VERY cordial relations were established by Connecticut suffragists with United States Senator George P. McLean, who received a deputation of their number on Friday, June 25, in the interest of the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

A delegation of twenty-eight women waited upon Senator McLean at his home in Simsbury, which is about ten miles from Hartford. The party consisted chiefly of Hartford women who were conveyed to Simsbury in seven motor cars. All gathered at a meeting place in the main street, and from that point the deputation took on the appearance of a demonstration, gay with Congressional Union banners and regalia. The Senator received the women on his porch and ushered them into a large and beautiful parlor.

Mrs. W. D. Ascough, Chairman of the Connecticut Branch of the Congressional Union, in introducing the deputation, pointed out very convincingly the injustice done to her when as a voter and resident of the state of Washington she came to live in Connecticut and found herself disfranchised merely because of her sex. She gave emphatic testimony as an eye-witness to the good results of woman suffrage in the states where it exists. She then called upon Mrs. M. Toscan Bennett, President of the Hartford Equal Franchise League, who made reference to a letter that the Senator had written in the Hartford *Daily Courant* a year ago, in which he said that "the hand that rocks the cradle moves the world." She said the times had changed and that women had work to accomplish in civic and public spheres which was just as valuable to their children as was their work in the home in former times.

Mrs. Annie G. Porritt, who followed Mrs. Bennett, declared that Senator McLean had seen in Washington during the past few years the rapid advance of suffrage, and that he must know it would be but a few years when it would come. "It is only a question," said Mrs. Porritt, "which party will be the one to grant suffrage to women and enlist the gratitude of the nation for centuries to come."

Senator McLean, who had listened to the speakers with close attention, said that he had always been doubtful of the beneficial effects of woman suffrage; nevertheless he was open to conviction. The Senator was plainly deeply impressed and was most cordial.

After the more formal part of the interview was arranged, the delegation was invited into the dining room where tea and other refreshments were served and the party took on the aspects of a social function. The Senator circulated among his guests and made himself very agreeable to them all.

THE state organization of the Congressional Union in Connecticut is now close to completion. Mrs. William Spencer Murray, of New Haven, President of the Connecticut Women's Political Union, is chairman of the Third Congressional District; Mrs. John Rushing, Jr., of the Fourth; and Mrs. Mary Beard, of New Milford, of the Fifth. The work in the First District, Hartford, will be done for the present by the state officers and the Hartford members of the Union. The appointment of the chairman of the Second District will be announced shortly.

The work of trying to get the Connecticut Congressmen to vote for the Susan B. Anthony amendment has begun in earnest. Deputations of suffragists have already seen Representatives Oakey and Tilson, as well as Senator McLean. Mrs. Mary Beard is arranging for an interview between Congressman Glynn and a number of the women of his constituency. Congressman Hill has already announced himself as a strong friend. There remain Senator Brandegee and Representative Freeman, who will soon be visited by groups of their constituents.

The object of these deputations is not to obtain forthwith a final answer from Representatives in regard to their stand on woman suffrage; but rather to reveal to them the justice of the demand for the national enfranchisement of women and the strength of this movement in their own districts. "It will be time enough," says Mrs. Ascough, "to secure a promise to vote for the Susan B. Anthony amendment when Congress is ready to reassemble next December."

During the summer and up to December 6, many deputations will approach the Connecticut Congressmen to express the views of representative classes of women who seek the ballot. There will be groups of shop-girls, college women, professional women, mothers, and so on, each of which will tell the Congressmen why they want and need the ballot. The *Hartford Courant* says of these plans: "Mrs. Ascough thinks that the concentration of suffrage efforts in a movement centering at Washington will bring quicker and more definite results than scattered work in each of the non-suffrage states. . . . In Connecticut alone all the energy and effort used last winter to influence the votes of the two hundred and ninety-one men who represented Connecticut at Hartford, will be used to influence the votes of the seven men who represent Connecticut at Washington."

Mrs. Ascough, the leader of the Connecticut campaign, has had much experience in suffrage work. She was active in both the United States and Canada, and in the widely separated states of Connecticut and Washington. She has been a voter in the state of Washington, where she formerly lived. She first became actively interested in suffrage propaganda in that state when efforts were being made to win the state over to the suffrage ranks. She worked as lobbyist in the Washington legislature during the campaign which ended when the legislature passed a suffrage bill. She then concentrated her efforts in ward work among the voters who ratified the action of the legislature and gave the women of that state the right to wield the ballot. Later she moved to Vancouver, British Columbia, and took part in the campaign in which the women of that city won the fight to vote in municipal elections. When she moved to this city with her husband, who is manager of the Palace Theatre, she became a member of the Hartford Equal Franchise League, and has since been elected one of its directors.

"?Are Women People?"*

AN ENTIRELY joyous contribution to the rapidly growing volume of suffrage literature has just appeared in the form of a collection of verses and prose paragraphs by Alice Duer Miller.

The title of the little book, which inquires pointedly "Are Women People?" is placed between large interrogation points, and the author proceeds to answer her own question on every page by placing an unerring finger on the funny bone of the opposition to woman suffrage.

It is, the title page explains, "A Book of Rhymes for Suffrage Times," many of which have appeared in the *New York Tribune*, and the contents include Treacherous Texts, Campaign Material (for both sides), Women's Sphere, a Masque of Teachers, and The Unconscious Suffragists.

The "Treacherous Texts" are quotations from anti-suffrage Congressmen and others, and brief news items. Based upon them appear brief, trenchant little poems in which the absurdity of the quotation is exposed with a whimsical cleverness far more deadly than argument.

"Campaign Material (for both sides)," includes "Our Own Twelve Anti-Suffrage Reasons," "Why We Oppose Pockets for Women, Women Traveling in Railway Trains, Votes for Men, and Schools for Children," the latter "by the Children's Anti-School League;" "But Then, Who Cares for Figures?" "The Logic of the Law," and "Interviews with Celebrated Anti-Suffragists." Under the latter heading King John explains Magna Charta as "merely fashionable fad of ye Barons," George III asserts the "Boston Tea Party shows American colonists to be hysterical and utterly incapable of self government," and the President of the United Slaveholders' Protective Association declares he knows of "no really good slaves who desire emancipation."

"The Masque of Teachers," based on the recent attempt of the New York Board of Education to prevent the employment of married women, must be read to be appreciated. It is far too funny to quote in part. The "Unconscious Suffragists" quoted on the final pages, without comment, are Benjamin Franklin, James Otis, Lord Macaulay, on the Reform Bill; Dr. Charles Eliot, De Tocqueville, on Democracy in America, 1835; William H. Taft and Woodrow Wilson.

Winifred Mallon.

*"?Are Women People?" By Alice Duer Miller. George H. Doran Company, Publishers, New York City. Sixty cents net.

New Member of the Advisory Council

MRS. DORA S. BACHMAN, Columbus, Ohio, has joined the Advisory Council of the Congressional Union. Mrs. Bachman is Vice-President of the Ohio Woman Suffrage Association, and is a member of the Columbus School Board; she was the first woman to graduate in law from the Ohio University and is a prominent practising lawyer in Columbus, a member of the firm of Bachman & Bachman.

The Union is very happy to enroll Mrs. Bachman among its Advisory Council members.

ANOTHER woman whom we are honored to name as a member of our Advisory Council is Miss Anne Martin, formerly President of the Nevada Equal Franchise Society and now President of the Nevada Women's Civic Club.

Miss Martin, in joining the Advisory Council of the Congressional Union, writes that a large delegation of women will go from Nevada to attend the Convention of Women Voters at the Panama-Pacific Exposition on September 14, 15 and 16.

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DEPUTATION TO CONGRESSMAN MONTAGUE, VIRGINIA

ACTING upon their announced intention of calling upon every Congressman to urge him to support, during the coming session, the proposed constitutional amendment enfranchising women, a deputation of suffragists from his district waited upon Representative A. J. Montague, of Richmond, Virginia, on June 22.

In consenting to receive the deputation, Mr. Montague had especially requested that it might consist of but five members and one representative of the press. In deference to his expressed wish, therefore, the delegation was limited to Mrs. Charles V. Meredith, president of the Virginia branch of the Congressional Union; Mrs. Roy K. Flannagan, Mrs. Percy Read, Dr. Helen Love-Bossieux, Miss Emily K. Perry, of Washington, who has been assisting Mrs. Meredith in organizing the Virginia branch of the Union, and Miss Mary Day Winn, of the Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Mr. Montague listened with close attention to the brief and eloquent statement in which Mrs. Meredith presented the plea of Virginia women that by means of the passage through Congress of the Anthony amendment, the question of their enfranchisement might come back to the state for ratification by the legislature.

She then presented Miss Perry, who reminded Mr. Montague that many Southern Democrats in voting for the sixteenth and seventeenth amendments had shown they were not averse to changing the Constitution and increasing the power of the federal government. According to the census of 1910," she said, "there are 685,446 white women in Virginia, while the total negro population is 671,096. It is easily seen that with this preponderance of 14,350 white women the voting strength of Virginia would be put on a stronger and more enduring basis than at any time since 1865."

The remarks of Mrs. Meredith and Miss Perry were intended to meet the objections to the amendment expressed by Mr. Montague in his letter of June 9, in which he explained his inability at that time to receive a Congressional Union deputation. Mr. Montague had written:

"I do not now perceive any reason why I should vote upon this amendment otherwise than I did at the last session of Congress.

"This is not an ordinary amendment to the Constitution. It seeks to change the fundamental system of our government . . . and I would not be justified in voting for it unless it was supported by a public sentiment so overwhelming in my own district that I should feel compelled to subordinate my personal convictions to the manifest wishes of my own constituency. There is little or no sentiment in this district, as far as I can perceive, for this or a similar amendment."

To the deputation of June 22, Mr. Montague made no argument whatever against the principle of woman suffrage. He rather apologetically explained that he had been born a little too late to be imbued with the present spirit of "progressivism now running through the South as well as other parts of the country." He said that he had been consistent in voting against both national prohibition and suffrage, that he happened to be an "old states' rights Virginian," but he realized that was not a very popular point of view today and that indications certainly were that sentiment for federal legislation in all important matters was growing rapidly in the Democratic party as well as in the others. He acknowledged the inconsistency of voting for national prohibition, national appropriations, and similar measures, and at the same time opposing the suffrage amendment. He promised to consider the question from the point of view presented by the members of the deputation and to look at it in "a fair-minded way."

On the following day, in order that his position might be clearly understood, Mr. Montague gave out for publication his letter of June 9, partially quoted above, to which he added that "in view of the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court in construing the fifteenth amendment, there is all the more reason why the people of the South should retain to their several states the sole right to prescribe the qualification for suffrage."

Although he does not see his way at this time to supporting the Anthony amendment, Mr. Montague's attitude was encouragingly free from prejudice. He gave his serious attention to the points presented for his consideration, and instead of academic arguments or flattering generalities by way of reply, went straight to the point of the national importance of the question, and the recognized effect of the representation in Congress from equal-suffrage states.

The Congressional Union hopes than when it is more fully understood that the terms of the Anthony amendment, so far from conferring the franchise on all women indiscriminately in every state, simply assures to women who are prepared to meet the qualifications imposed upon the men of their communities, the free exercise of the right of suffrage, much of the opposition to the amendment to which Mr. Montague referred will give way to cordial support and approval.

ARE DISFRANCHISED WOMEN RESPONSIBLE TO GOVERNMENT?

By Marian Cothren

(Delegate of the New York Women's Peace Party to the International Congress at The Hague.)

"TO THE Women of Britain! Some of your menfolk are holding back on your account. Won't you prove your love for your country by persuading them to go?" In every street of London on billboards, in shop windows, even around the base of Trafalgar Monument hang gaily colored recruiting posters with this appeal to the women to send to the trenches their husbands, their sons and their brothers to kill and be killed.

"England demands that every man should do his duty"—*and every woman too.* In all of the warring European countries the first duty of the women, disfranchised though they are, with not the smallest part to play in the actual declaration or continuation of war, has been to send their men to the front. Then follows swiftly and surely an ever-widening circle of increased responsibility of unusual service and of unspeakable anguish and suffering.

The Premier of England in his speech to the House of Commons, declared that war service meant not only fighting at the front, but that it included the manufacture of ammunition and clothing for the army, and the continuation of the daily tasks of those in the trenches. For this kind of war service the women of Italy, of Germany, of France and of England have been summoned. They have responded magnificently. In England alone 60,000 have volunteered to carry on in addition to their own burdens the work for and of the men under arms.

Day and night they have been working in the ammunition factories to make bullets to end the lives of other women's sons, husbands and brothers. On the 12th of May in a London police court appeared two girls who were employed in the ammunition factory of Greenwood and Batley at Leeds. They had worked many hours in excess of the law; the one aged 16 had worked continuously from 6 a. m. Friday, until 7.30 a. m. Saturday. A finger of the second girl, aged 18, had been cut off by the machine at the end of thirty hours' continuous work. In summing up, counsel for the firm boasted that everything possible had been done to encourage the patriotism of the girls, that one girl who had worked there had actually not taken off her clothes for seven days. He declared that instead of prosecuting her employer, the two girls in court ought to have a special medal for their patriotism. Judge Marshall agreed and dismissed the case.

War is no respecter of persons. It demands not only the blood and lives of the men in the trenches, but it drags in its net the helpless women and children at home. Women homeworkers in the sweated industries toil over khaki trousers in the East End of London from 9 a. m. until 11 p. m., and the subcontractors of the government pay them one shilling two pence (about twenty-nine cents) per dozen. A governmental report shows that 3,811 boys and girls in England under 14 were excused by the Board of Education so that they might fill some of the places of the 150,000 agriculturists who have joined the colors.

If, in the end, the toil and the burden of war falls on the wives and mothers and children at home, so infinitely more are they the victims of the horrors of war. "No war can be successful unless it is waged upon women and children," said Olive Shreiner to me in London. Belgium is a witness to this. Those 150,000 women and children huddled together in concentration camps in Holland after being driven like frightened animals from their country, their husbands and fathers killed, their homes devastated, are witnesses to this. Poland is a witness to this. France is a witness to this. The following scene in London is a witness to this:

A little German bakeshop in London's East End has been wrecked by an anti-German mob. The windows are all smashed and the pavement is covered with glass and flour. A big man in clothes dusty with flour is struggling with several men. A woman with streaming hair is grabbed at by many people. A man who has been drinking throws her to the ground. Someone cries, "They are kicking her." At last they get the woman up. Her face is white and blood is running down her arm. Someone sits her on a barrel; someone else fastens up her hair. Then from another direction comes another crowd. In the midst of it are two men holding, wrenching and jerking the collar of the big man in floury clothes. Suddenly the police appear and hustle the crowd, the big man and the bleeding woman away. The big man is a German baker. The woman is his mother. This is war when it is successfully waged.

This German woman, voteless and unrepresented, is a victim of the monster created by her government and other European governments. She and millions of other women in Europe have suffered and anguished through no fault of their own. On the shoulders of these same women have fallen the necessity to take up new tasks, to work long hours, to receive low pay, so that the creators of the war, the men of Europe, may not be utterly annihilated by the militarism they have created.

How long are the women of the world going to assume the responsibilities put upon them by a government without demanding a share in that government? How long are they going to repair the wastage of war without demanding some say about that war? How long are they going to endure the cruelties and violations which are a necessary part of every war, while disfranchised they remain utterly helpless to control these cruelties? Even louder than the roar of cannon and of bursting shell today sounds the call to the women of the world to free themselves from the shackles which have so long made them helpless.

CAMPAIGN THROUGH THE COUNTRY

California

Exposition Headquarters: *Congressional Union Booth, Palace of Education, Exposition Grounds, San Francisco.*

City Headquarters: 125 *Lick Building, San Francisco.*

Chairman: *Miss Charlotte Anita Whitney.*

Organizer: *Miss Doris Stevens.*

THE chief work of the Congressional Union for the next two months, the organization of the Women Voters' Convention scheduled to take place at the Panama-Pacific Exposition on September 14, 15 and 16, has begun at San Francisco with splendid enthusiasm. This will be the first political convention of women voters which has ever assembled to consider the national enfranchisement of women. It marks an epoch in the history of woman suffrage in America.

To make easier the cooperation of all the Congressional Union members in San Francisco, offices have been taken in the city as well as on the Exposition grounds. The city offices were contributed to the Union through the generosity of Mr. Randolph Spreckles.

The General Chairman of the Women Voters' Convention, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, numbers among her committee Mrs. Phoebe Hearst, Mrs. William Kent, wife of Congressman Kent of California; Mrs. Frederick Sanborn, President of the Woman's Board of the Panama-Pacific Exposition; Mrs. Lovell White, member of the Woman's Board; Mrs. S. M. B. Young, of Montana; Miss Charlotte Anita Whitney, of California, Miss Margaret Roberts, of Idaho; Mrs. Preston Sattherwhite, of New York; Mrs. Lucius M. Cuthbert, of Colorado; Mrs. Bertha M. Fowler of Colorado; Dr. Cora Smith King, formerly of Washington, Treasurer of the National Council of Women Voters, and Mrs. M. H. De Young, of California.

The local Committee of Arrangements include Mrs. Julius Kahn, wife of Congressman Kahn of California; Mrs. Sara Bard Field, the writer; Mrs. Fremont Older, wife of the well-known editor of the San Francisco Bulletin; Miss Gail Laughlin, Miss Frances Joliffe, Mrs. L. B. Culver, Mrs. Ida Finney Mackrille, Mrs. Genevieve Allen, Mrs. Elizabeth Gerberding, and Mrs. Robert Dean.

The work of making the arrangements for the convention is in the hands of Miss Doris Stevens, assisted by Miss Vivian Pierce, Press Chairman; Mrs. Jesse D. Hampton, of New York and Miss Iris Calderhead of Kansas. Mrs. Hampton and Miss Calderhead have given up their summer months to the work of assisting in the organization of this first political convention of women voters.

Mrs. Frederick G. Sanborn

President, Woman's Board, Panama-Pacific Exposition, and a California Member of the Advisory Council of the Congressional Union.

At a meeting of the California members of the Advisory Council it was decided that the headquarters of the convention should be at the spacious and accessible "Inside Inn" at the Exposition where the convention will open with a luncheon. Mrs. Robert Dean is chairman of the Committee on Arrangements for this luncheon.

Mrs. Lydia Gibson Mestre will act as chairman of the Committee on Decorations, assisted by Miss Ruth Crossman, Miss Lee Betz and Miss Theodora Pollok.

Mrs. Woodnut S. Burr, one of the Union's most enthusiastic members in Santa Clara County, is arranging a series of meetings to be held in the larger towns of the county. The first of these meetings was held this week at Saratoga in the Saratoga Inn, with Mrs. Burr acting as chairman of the meeting. Mrs. Sara Bard Field, of San Francisco, and Rev. Robert Whitaker, of Los Gatos, both enthusiastic supporters of the amendment, were the speakers. Another county meeting this week was held in Alameda County, arranged by Mrs. Benita Herrick, in whose home the meeting was held, under the auspices of the Alpha Civic League of Berkeley. The Alpha Civic League is one of the most useful organizations of the Bay Counties. Miss Doris Stevens was the speaker at this meeting.

The National League of Nursing Education, the national association of nurses which met in San Francisco this week, endorsed the Susan B. Anthony amendment as a body. This action on the part of an association of such size and influence is an indication of the strong sentiment in favor of the federal suffrage amendment that has grown up in the west since the opening of the Congressional Union work at the California Exposition.

Miss Charlotte Anita Whitney, Chairman of the Congressional Union in California, gave a brief history of the work of the Union, and showed that the constitutional amendment, supported by the suffrage states, would enfranchise thirty-seven states at once within a few years if the women of the nation brought pressure to bear on Congress. The resolution introduced by Miss Whitney, which was endorsed unanimously, read as follows: "Whereas, the enfranchisement of women—the recognition of the rights of one half the people of the United states to have a voice in the decision of questions of vital interest to them, such as peace and war, child labor, marriage and divorce, community property, etc.,—is the foremost political issue of the day, therefore be it resolved that the National League of Nursing Education, in Convention assembled in San Francisco June 24, 1915, endorse the Susan B. Anthony amendment—known in the Sixty-third Congress as the Bristow-Mondell amendment—and urge its passage by the Sixty-fourth Congress." A group of young women of the Congressional Union were allowed to sell SUFFRAGISTS in the Convention Hall lobby; and many women from all parts of the country saw the Union magazine with great interest for the first time.

Vivian Pierce.

Colorado

Headquarters: 324 *Seventeenth St., Denver.*

Organizer: *Mrs. E. St. Clair Thompson.*

I CAME here on June 23, relieving Mrs. Margaret W. Kessler, who has been in temporary charge since last Spring, and who has tirelessly and unselfishly served the Congressional Union all that time. She deserves the warm thanks of the Union.

The Colorado women are wide awake, as one would naturally suppose after their long intimacy with public affairs. It is a real inspiration to be with them.

I am glad, as a southern woman, to be able to assure the women voters of the west that the desire for the national enfranchisement of women comes as strongly from the south as from all other sections of the country. Southern women move forward enthusiastically and quickly, once they are aroused, and the south is aroused to the need, politically and socially, of placing power in the hands of women.

I have accepted an invitation to speak before the Colorado Equal Suffrage Association on the Susan B. Anthony amendment at their next meeting in July.

Ella C. Thompson.

District of Columbia

Headquarters: 1420 *F Street, Washington, D. C.*

Chairman: *Mrs. Nina E. Allender.*

THE work of organizing the District of Columbia into precincts is going steadily forward.

Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, chairman of the Tenth Precinct, will have as assistants Miss Isabel Jordan, Mrs. Adelaide Neale, and Mrs. S. B. McDuffie.

Mrs. Alice B. Kyle and her daughter, Miss M. Kyle, will organize the Third Precinct. Mrs. Herman E. Gasch will act as vice-chairman of the District.

The Fifth Precinct will be organized by Miss Winifred Mallon.

Miss Estelle Hellman, leader of the Seventh Precinct, will begin the work of organization next Friday by a District open-air meeting.

Open-air meetings were held on Pennsylvania Avenue on Saturday evening, June 26, by Miss Lucy Burns, and on Tuesday evening, June 29, by Mrs. M. E. Brooke, of Chevy Chase.

The general direction of the work of organizing the street meetings during the summer is in the hands of Mrs. M. E. Brooke.

Nina E. Allender.

Maryland

Headquarters: 105 *W. Saratoga St., Baltimore.*

Chairman: *Mrs. Townsend Scott.*

Organizer: *Mrs. Edna Story Latimer.*

ON JULY 5, at a time when the men of this nation are rejoicing in the fact that all men are "free and equal" in the United States, the members of the Congressional Union will celebrate in honor of the great pioneer of the suffrage cause, Susan B. Anthony.

At the Centennial Celebration on July 4, 1876, in Philadelphia, a Declaration of Rights for women was issued by American suffragists. It reads: "Let the women of the whole world unite with us in this declaration . . . that the world may see that the women of 1876 know and feel their political degradation no less than did the men of 1776."

Mrs. Ida Husted Harper writes in her "Life of Susan B. Anthony," "The simple request of woman for a half moment's recognition on the nation's centennial birthday was denied by all in authority. While the women of the nation were thus absolutely forbidden the right of public protest, lavish preparations were made for the reception and entertainment of foreign potentates, . . . who

(*Continued on page 8*)

Treasurer's Report

Make All Checks Payable to
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This will save much inconvenience

BEFORE Congress meets in December deputations to every Member of the Senate and House of Representatives, from the people of his own district, must be organized.

These deputations are bringing the question of national woman suffrage very forcibly to the attention of every Member of the sixty-fourth Congress.

Will you not contribute toward the expenses of this nation-wide plan of work?

List of Contributions from June 22 through June 27

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont	$500.00
Mrs. Anderson Reid	1.00
Mrs. William Kent	1.00
Mrs. E. H. Chase	10.00
Mr. Lever	1.00
Mrs. H. Mohr	.50
Miss Ida A. Green	1.00
Miss Cornelia B. Lusk	10.00
Miss Alice B. Nicols	2.00
Mrs. A. R. Colvin	10.00
Mrs. G. L. Lockhart	2.00
Miss Harriet F. Bain	8.00
Mrs. Margaret Kessler (collected)	.50
Miss Clementine Gehlert	1.00
Mrs. E. E. Slosson	1.00
Mrs. A. C. Bartlett	10.00
Miss Willystine Goodsell	5.00
Mrs. Mally G. C. Lord	5.00
Miss Elizabeth C. Cook	1.00
Miss Ellen T. Mason	1.00
Miss Mary M. Kemp	1.00
Miss Alvira B. Morgan	1.00
Miss Cora A. Week	5.00
Ohio Equal Suffrage Association (Expenses of Speaker)	25.00
Collection	.85
Membership fees	9.25
Total	$613.10
Previously acknowledged in THE SUFFRAGIST	$68,080.02
Total through June 27, 1915	$68,693.13

Committee of One Hundred

MISS LOLLIE MILLER, Marble Cliff, Ohio, one of the newly-appointed state vice-chairmen of the Ohio Branch of the Congressional Union, has joined Mrs. Kent's Committee of One Hundred. It is the purpose of this committee to raise a fund for the maintenance of the national headquarters of the Congressional Union.

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EVERY issue of THE SUFFRAGIST is equivalent to an immense mass meeting spreading practical information concerning the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

THE SUFFRAGIST is our best weapon in the fight for national enfranchisement.

Will you not add to its effectiveness by sending us the name of a new subscriber?

Members Who Have Secured New Subscribers to "The Suffragist"

(In this column we list the subscribers sent in each week by our members. These are only a part of the total number of new subscriptions.)

JUNE 22 THROUGH JUNE 28.

Mrs. H. Cohen		1
Mrs. Irving T. Moller		1
Mrs. William L. Colt		1
Mrs. C. D. Robinson		1
Miss May A. Church		1
Mrs. J. P. Green		1
Miss Margaret Fay Whittemore		9
Miss Jennie B. Smith		1
Secured through Mrs. W. T. Burch—		
Miss Marie E. Kennedy	2	
Mrs. W. T. Burch	4	
	—	6
		22
Previously acknowledged in THE SUFFRAGIST		1008
Total through June 28		1030

CAMPAIGN THROUGH THE COUNTRY

(Continued from page 7)

found no difficulty in securing recognition and places of honor on the platform, where representative womanhood was denied. Though refused by their own countrymen a place and part in the centennial celebration, the women who had taken this presentation in hand were not to be conquered. They had respectfully asked for recognition; now that it had been denied, they determined to seize upon the moment when the reading of the Declaration of Independence closed, to proclaim to the world the tyranny and injustice of the nation toward one-half of its people. . . . Here on this old historic ground, under the shadow of Washington's statue, back of them the old bell, that proclaimed 'liberty to all the land and all the inhabitants thereof, they took their places, and to a listening, applauding crowd, Miss Anthony read the Declaration of Rights for Women."

In commemoration of this act, which shows so splendidly the spirit of the early pioneers, and brings before the public mind the number of years women have been working for enfranchisement, Maryland suffragists will assemble to the sound of the bugle and beat of the drum, promptly at five o'clock on July 5, between Madison and Read Streets; and there will be read again the Women's Declaration of Independence.

Miss Bertie M. Hall, who so successfully impersonated the rôle of Susan B. Anthony in May, will read the Declaration. A group of open-air meetings from automobiles will then follow. The speakers will be Mrs. Emma Maddox Funck, president of the Maryland Woman Suffrage Association and a member of the Advisory Council of the Congressional Union; Mrs. Donald R. Hooker, president of the Just Government League of Maryland and a member of the Executive Committee of the Congressional Union, and Mrs. Edna Story Latimer, national organizer in Maryland.

A deputation to the Hon. David J. Lewis, Representative from the Sixth District of Maryland, took place on Friday, July 2. It will be reported in next week's SUFFRAGIST.

Edna Story Latimer.

Virginia

Chairman: *Mrs. Charles V. Meredith, 204 East Grace Street, Richmond.*

DURING the past week Miss Emily Perry held meetings in Richmond and Norfolk under the direction of Mrs. Charles V. Meredith, Chairman.

In Norfolk a street meeting was held on Friday, June 25, and a small meeting at the headquarters of the Equal Suffrage League took place at which Mrs. J. J. Jones, Vice-Chairmen of the Second District, and Miss Emily Perry were the speakers.

In Richmond six street meetings were held before large audiences of earnest, interested people.

These street meetings have opened up a splendid line of publicity in Virginia.

Emily K. Perry.

State Conventions of the Congressional Union

A CONVENTION was held at Columbus, Ohio, on Friday and Saturday, June 25 and 26, and in Minneapolis, Minnesota, on Tuesday, June 29. The report of these conventions was held over for lack of space till the next issue of THE SUFFRAGIST.

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